

The following list is a selection from the issue now ready:—  
Portrait and notice of Madame Hervey.  
Henry Smart, the famous Organist, on Congregational Psalmody.  
The Wonders of Nature in Australia, seventh paper. By the  
Rev. J. E. Temison Woods, F.G.S., F.L.S., &c. (With illustration.)  
The "Lullaby" of the "Minnicott" "Hornet" and "Miss Gibbins."

Portrait and notice of Signora Antonietta Lang.  
Not to be Married Ava—a Humorous Poem  
Political Power—Concluding Paper.  
Ladies' London and Fashion Letters (with illustrations).  
The Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Bill.  
Dainty Dishes. Useful Hints. Society and Personal.  
How Opium makes a Chinaman Feel.  
Letter from Consul Lazard respecting British Creditors of the

A Zoological Romance. Anchoring a Horse.  
Home Thrusts. By the Rev. Dr. Talmage.  
Lord Beaconsfield on the Fine Arts.  
Antidote to Snake Poison. Full Pastime Column.  
The Oak Bank Ironworks, Lithgow (with Illustration).  
Church Porch at Kitzingen, South Germany.  
An Imperial Silver Wedding. Bismarck's Financial Policy.

**How to Destroy Scale Insects on Orange Trees.**  
Original Paper on Variegated Outdoor Plants  
Agricultural Items from all parts of the country.  
Letter from Calvert and Co., on the Use of Carbolic Acid in Lam-  
bing.  
Poultry, Eggs, Dairy Produce, &c., and the Commission Agents  
First Paper on Vegetable Oils (with three illustrations).  
Drugs, Botany and Euc. Marketing. International Tonics.

The Chinese Grain-Growing Farm Notes for the Month. Helping the International Exhibition. The Agricultural Exhibition. Improving the Stock of Pigs. The International Agricultural Exhibition in London. Exportation of Frozen Meat by the Freezing Process. What has Happened to the Land Bill in the Legislative Council. Special Report of the Bathurst Coursing Club Meeting.

Metropolitan Weights Analyzed, by "Nemo."  
The Wallaroon Football Club in the North.  
Football Notes by "Leatherstocking." Reports of Recent  
Matches.  
Rowing Notes. Yachting and Sailing.  
Surf Talk. Reports of late Meetings.  
Full page of Mining Information.  
Resolutions.

Editorial Comment on Current Affairs." "The Standard's Notes.  
Lance's Criticisms on the Theatrical Events of the Week.  
Cruise of the Wolverine in the Pacific. Punishment of the Native  
at Bronker's Island.  
International News, Telegraphic Information from all parts of the  
world.  
Review of O'Connor's Biography of Lord Beaconsfield.

Summary of Information respecting the International Exhibition  
The Mosiac Enactments relative to Capital Punishment.  
Report of the Council Meeting of the Agricultural Society.  
Preliminary Arrangements for the Nudgee Show  
The Rainfall for May. The Weather and the Crops.  
Report of the Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension  
Society, &c., &c., &c.

**Educational.**  
**A**RGYLE SCHOOL, Arthurlough, Albion-street.  
School will reopen July 14. E. C. BAXTER.

**A** SHFORD SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL-STREE  
DARLINGHURST—Miss GULY will OPEN the school on MONDAY, July 14. A thorough English education will be imparted, together with Music, French, German, and Drawing in which latter subjects Miss G. will be assisted by professors known abilities. Terms on application.

**BURWOOD.**—CLASSES for young ladies, St. Paul's Schoolroom, duties resumed WEDNESDAY, 9th. Prof. to attend.

**CLASSES,** French, German, Italian, taught by Dr. ADLER, B.A.L. Dresden, Saxony. 238, Victoria-st., Dalington.

**CARMYLE, LADIES' COLLEGE,** Fisher-street, REVEREND.

assisted by first-class Teachers. Studies resumed 7th July.

**CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**  
 129, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.  
**PRINCIPAL: MR. MONTAGUE YOUNGER.**  
 Studies resumed 1st July.

**DR. G. H. STANLEY, B.A., London, M.A., LL.D.**

**ENGLISH, French, Drawing (include), 2 guineas.**  
 Elfrid House, Glenmore Road. Principal, Miss MARTIN.  
 Central Hill, houses under, Ivie 14th.

**H**IGH SCHOOL, ROBERT TOWN.—Rector, the Rev. R. D. Powlett Harris, M.A. Vacation ends July 15th. The Rector will be in town till the 8th. Address to the HERALD Office.

**H**URLSTONE SCHOOL, AND COLLEGE, ASHFIELD.

The Principal—**MR. KINLOCH, M.A.**  
**M. C. HONE, LL.D.** | **A. FLYTH, A.A. (Oxford)**  
**Mrs. KINLOCH** | **H. S. J. BRIDSON.**  
 Non-resident:  
**M. H. LESLIE** | **J. T. CROOK.**  
**R. J. MALCOLM.**

Mathematics, Classics, English Grammar, and Composite  
Reading, algebra, History, Writing Geography, French, Elements  
Physics, Surveying (theory and practice), Bookkeeping, Drawing  
Music, Grammatics.  
Vacation will terminate 5th instant.  
Prospectus and special information on application.

**LESSONS** given in every kind of Fancy Work. M. BORRMANN, Berlin Emporium, 39, Oxford-street.

**MISS DEACON**, and Mrs. Hilliard, Reby House, Newtown. The school will Re-open on Monday, July 4.

**MISS BAINES'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS**, 65, Elizabeth-street North.—Vacation terminates July 21.

**M**ILFORD SCHOOL, Newtown Road. — Studies resumed MONDAY, 7th July. W. H. MORRIS.

**M**ORVEN SCHOOL, Double Bay. — Michaelmas Term begins July 7. C. F. NORTON, W. E. STOPFORD.

**M**USIC. — Mr. F. MORLEY, 3, Surry-street, Dal-  
linghurst, will resume duties on MONDAY, 14th instant.

**M**RS. FRED. BENNETT will resume Musical Tuition THURSDAY, 10th July.

**M**RS. JAMES J. RILEY will be glad to receive a few young ladies, under twelve years of age, after the June holidays. Glenmore, Penrith.

**M** Arithmetic, Algebra. Pupils prepared by Mrs. Hug-  
bessed Civil Service and Matriculation Examinations, University  
Melbourne. 27a, Elizabeth-st., or Tremayne House, Randwick.

**M** R. E. WHITEFELD, being disengaged in the after-  
noon, will be prepared next quarter to take pupils, and to  
examine in Mathematics, English, History, Geography, Latin,  
French, German School, or Rarington Villa, Stoughton.

**M**INNAPVILLE SCHOOL, conducted by MRS CONNOR, 357, Liverpool-street. Studies will be resumed 14th July. The house is pleasantly situated on the heights Darlington, with ample grounds for recreation.  
**Referees :** The Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Rev. T. Hayde Rev. J. D. Langley, Rev. R. McKeown.

**N**ORTH SHORE, Surry Hills, &c.—Music thorough

**R**OWENA COLLEGE, 161, Macquarie-st. Principal, Miss RUSSELL. Studies resumed 10th instant.

**S**PRINGFIELD COLLEGE, Macleay-street.—Madame DE MONSIGNY, Principal. The school is surrounded by extensive grounds, and possesses large and airy schoolrooms, factory, dormitory, lavatory, &c. School work resumed June 10th.

**SIGNORA DE BARATY FERRARI.** New quarter  
Ten, five, and three guineas per quarter. 213, Macquarie-  
**SYDNEY Mechanics' School of Arts.**—English Gram-  
mar and Composition Class, **Friday Evenings, at 7.30 o'clock.**

**5** CLASS FOR TEMP. DRAFTS, and L. S. **EXAMS.**  
SCHOOL OF ARTS.  
NEW QUARTER, July 4. FEE, 10s.  
ALL CANDIDATES have PASSED SUCCESSFULLY.  
F. BEVILL, M.A., Tutor. J. ROGERS, Secretary.

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**T**HE SCHOOL, Victoria House, Mittagong.—Prospectus on application. EDWARD CORNER, Principal.

**THE REV. W. J. M. HILLIAR, B.A.,** Oxford, prepared to undertake Tuition in Schools or Families. Address 5, Belgrave-terrace, Darlington.

**TO LADIES' SCHOOLS.—Mr. F. BEVILL, M.A.** Tutor to several leading colleges, has ONE VACANCY for a Tutor in the following Subjects:—English, French, Latin, Mathematics, and Science. 298, Victoria-street, Darlington.

**WATER COLOUR PAINTING.**—Mr. Rawson, Lecturer on the subject, will terminate on WEDNESDAY, July 16th. Applications for vacancies are politely requested before the 9 proximo. Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary Head Master.

H. E. SOUTHEY.

**W**INTER Evening Shortened.—The art of Making Paper Flowers taught. 9, George-street, Dawes Point.

**W**ILTON HACK, Artist.—Sketching from nature in watercolours and pencil, a speciality. Terms and references on application, General Post Office, Sydney.

**A**SHFIELD ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

**MILITARY GYMNASIUM, 451, Riley-street, Sur-**  
**Hills.**—New Quarter commences **TUESDAY, 5th** inst.  
 Early application necessary, as the number is limited.  
 Lieutenant **W. P. MULHOLLAND, Principal.**

SECRET



in this Chamber, he addressed himself to that question.

As to rape, the crime continued to be punishable by death. The crime was often worse than murder, and yet he doubted whether it was to retain the punishment as for a capital crime. It was not right to pronounce the penalty of death where it was not intended that it should be carried out. . . . If the crime could be justly punished by the punishment of death, he would not object to that punishment being retained; but, looking at the actual re-

But, we denoted the policy of "letting the sentence."

In some of the relations which he thus made on the subject, and which it was not necessary to read at length, that, in dealing with the ball in committee, it might be well to consider whether, in the circumstances of the country, it might not be better to make punishment by some positive infliction of death. He hoped he would not be too presumptuous to consider one of female honour or female virtue thus his friend who had preceded him or any other member of the Chamber, nor did he think it at all fair to those who thought with him, to have at the time had arrived for following in the footsteps of English legislation with regard to this particular crime, to assume that they were, in any way, indifferent to the preservation of female virtue or female honour. His friend Mr. Deasdale, with whom he was used to be associated,

virtue in this matter, and himself proposed, some years  
 ago, that another office which was then vacant, should  
 be filled by a virtuous and female person, but which the law does not now  
 regard as a crime, should be made a crime. They proposed,  
 that they stood alone in voting for the office, and that  
 the office should be made misdemeanor; but other bus. members  
 who, he supposed, imagined themselves more sensitive upon  
 this question, and more partial to the cause of the  
 virtuous, did not think it desirable to make those offences cognizable  
 by law. That fact was, at all events, an indication of his  
 position in regard to this particular article of legislation.  
 The office of rape was unquestionably an outrage of the worst  
 possible character, for in many cases. It was as Maudsley put  
 it, upon the basis of one of "his herons."

"The impregnable strong, the unassailable shape."

[illegible]

to the case during the passing of the sentence of death had been told that this was a solemn fact, for this reason among others, it seemed to him desirable not to permit a state of things which brought the public into the court and brought a certain amount of contempt upon the administration in this most solemn matter. He did not say that these were his only reasons for the prerogative of mercy but he had been excited in the case of the *Soldatovs*, criminalists of such high repute, and he had never seen a case of such magnitude in this country. It seemed to him that that was the reason to some extent taken up by the hon. member Sir John Robertson. It had said before, and he said

Now, that he would have committed it at great calamity if the  
 word of a lay of false years had been possible, he would have  
 the standard for the crime, but that was no reason why the  
 punishment should not be applied out upon a man who was con-  
 sidered the crime under similar circumstances. But that  
 was only one of a series of cases that had occurred during a  
 long series of years. In January, 1777, he was taken to the  
 of the only European he could remember during many  
 years—indeed, since he returned to the colony, which was  
 in the early part of 1803—upon which the death penalty  
 was carried out, and the return had upon the table of the  
 House proved that he was right. His case was not  
 and his name was not in the Emperor's table of the

man who was the victim of the outrage was sacrificed to the ruffian's violence. The return laid before the House showed that, out of thirty-nine cases in which the sentence of death was actually passed, there were only three in which the culprit never occurred. Was not that a strong argument? Surely an inequality in the administration of the law was a grievous wrong. The judge had said, legislators had said, and all thinking men were agreed in saying, that the case of extreme violence which the Council met should be brought into such degrading discredit as that the sentence of death should be solemnly pronounced upon prisoners time after time, when in the minds of

“The worst and most brutal of worldly life, that age of ice, primary and unconfined, that nature's punishment of the human race.”

But in order that punishment should be deterrent it must be reasonably certain, and what reasonable certainty was there in the carrying out of this sentence, when we consider that, some time after it was carried out, it was found that, at the time it was carried out, it was not carried out? Looking at the way in which the law in respect of this crime was administered, it was a mistake, in criminal jurisprudence, to perpetrate the capital sentence for a crime which would not be the same view with regard to murder, if the sentence were habitually not carried out. Before passing from this subject he wished to say a word or two with regard to the Sodwalle case. His regretted very

... [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: I did not introduce it; it was introduced by the hon. gentleman who moved the second reading.] It was introduced in a mere passing remark, but the hon. gentleman [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON] took it out of great length into it, and had said that one feature which made the case far worse than any other which had come under his cognizance was the feature of premeditation. But he said adversely that there had been other cases in which premeditation was shown quite as much as in this case. [The hon. and learned member here related the case of Brennan and Grainger, tried at

He would like to know whether these circumstances were not circumstances of provocation, and if so, whether there was any mitigation in the case of a boy of 15 engaged in a case of this kind, but the criminals were two able-bodied men, and Mr. Justice Fancett anticipated upon the atrocity of the case, held out no hope of the sentence of death being commuted, and yet the case was not hushed. He could instance other cases in which there was provocation, and in some of which, for days and for weeks, girls and women had been watched in order that a favourable opportunity might occur for committing this crime unseen. But his

...son friends had been...  
...reason why the sentence of death in the Sodwalls...  
...was commuted, and it was, that while other...  
...people had attacked the character of the girl, the...  
...two criminals had the chivalry.—[MR JOHN ROBERTSON: I...  
...said that was the reason that influenced me to do so...  
...character. But without finding fault with the Executive...  
...Council for having commuted the sentence—he thought...  
...they deserved all credit for having done so—he must...  
...say his hon. friend seemed to have forgotten that the...  
...whole of the defence of this case was in a sense...  
...based on the character of the girl. [MR JOHN ROBERTSON: ...  
...that was the lawyer's defence.] The defence was that the

girl had been a concubine party, and persons who were of their trial, and who instructed their counsel, were in some degree responsible for the defence. It was therefore a matter of honor for some other reasons, for which he would say all honour to the Executive Council, or to the Governor more particularly, which led to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in this case. In the  *Herald*  of yesterday there was a paragraph showing from a return laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly, how large a number of acquittals there were in cases of rape, and how very small a proportion of the criminals sentenced to death were executed. In no other crime was there such a

large proportion of the audience. Mr. Dalley when quoting from the strong argument of Mr. Dalley when quoting from the large hall upon the table in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. The hon. and learned member, Mr. Forster, said that we were asked here to reduce the punishment in order to induce juries to do more than sufficient evidence; but what an extraordinary misapprehension of argument that was. What they wished was to prevent acquittals upon the most convincing evidence. And there were many cases in which women did not prosecute, for the reason, that the crime was punishable with death. He did not for a moment suppose that men were the only reason why women did not come forward.

in cases of this kind. The first reason was, no doubt, to escape the necessity for procuring the victim's consent. What if a fearful criminal is not so easily won over by the promise of a reward, as a woman, who is often a strong-minded woman, to hold her tongue and allow a criminal to go unpunished. The proportion of trumped up charges of rape were very small indeed, while on the other hand there were a great many cases of real rape that were never heard of at all. What was aimed at was that there should not be acquittal after acquittal, after convincing proof, but that by a change in the punishment, convictions

should follow with the punishment awarded by the law and the Court should be carried out, which would have a far more deterring influence than keeping nominally on the Statute Book the punishment of death without in more than three or four cases out of forty or fifty being carried into execution. He did not suppose that this bill would be passed into law this session, but inasmuch as there appeared to have been a misconception of the views of those who advocated the abolition of capital punishment, he thought it might be had thought in justice to himself and the people take this opportunity of putting himself

right in this matter. He was prepared to instance many cases of wounding with intent to murder which would show that if you abolished capital punishment for that crime you would not suppose it for the crime of murder; and in cases of wounding with intent to murder there was no fear of jurists being led away from returning a conviction, because in those cases they had the alternative of finding the criminals guilty of wounding, with grievous and bloody hurt, which was a felony of high degree, and punishable by a long term of imprisonment. With regard to the cases of murder, he said that he was not aware that there had been said of a system of lynching being introduced if the punishment of death for the crime of murder was abolished. He said that he was not aware of any such thing.

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the £85,000 expended upon the public hospitals of the colony about £90,000 was contributed by the Government, and about £12,000 was supplied in the shape of subscriptions and donations, between nine and ten thousand having been received in this shape in the country and between two and three thousand in the metropolis. The principal portion of the remainder was received in the shape of poundage fees, and police fines. The total sum received as contributions from paying patients in all the hospitals of the colony during the year was £1368 17s. 10d. The contributions in the country hospitals from paying patients amounted to £288 8s. 10d., the sums received from this class of patients at the Sydney Infirmary amounted to £475 8s. From these figures it will be seen that more than three quarters of the regular income of the Sydney Infirmary are supplied by the Government. Nearly the whole of the remainder is received in the shape of subscriptions and donations. The sum subscribed by patients, although recognising a principle, says little for the extent to which that principle has been carried into operation. The sum of four hundred and seventy-five pounds divided amongst eleven thousand patients must be regarded as a proof that the directors of the Infirmary have not begun to regard the self-supporting principle as one of any importance in hospital management.

In connection with the report of the Sydney Infirmary there are two or three things worthy of notice besides the particular one to which we have specially drawn attention in this article. One is the proportion of the number of accident and emergency cases not treated in the wards, and of dispensary and out-door cases to the number of the cases dealt with in the institution. It will be seen that while the latter amounted to between two and three thousand, the former together amounted to between seven and eight thousand. From this it will appear that a very considerable portion of the business of the Infirmary deals with out-door cases. This branch of hospital work in the mother country has, as we pointed out the other day, grown to startling proportions, and the problem that is beginning to give trouble to hospital reformers is how it may be brought within reasonable limits. The figures we have given are sufficient to show that the out-door element is becoming a very considerable one in Sydney, and in the light of the fact that the Infirmary is conducted almost entirely upon the charitable principle, the figures furnished are worthy of attention. Another feature in the part of the Inspector's report that bears on the Sydney Infirmary, is the smallness of the contributions received in the shape of subscriptions and donations as compared with the contribution of the Government. Hitherto the Sydney Infirmary has been to a considerable extent supplied with funds by the Government, while it has been managed by a committee over which the Government has not the least power. The result of this is a divided responsibility and a good deal of confusion. The committee, while claiming its right to manage in its own way, naturally disclaims any obligation to interfere with the system on which the institution under its control has been conducted. It is quite time that the public should give more towards keeping the Infirmary working, and that the Government should have more in its management. In the bill before the Council for the incorporation of the Sydney Infirmary provision is made for Government representation on the Board. This is a step in the right direction. "As matters now stand," says the Inspector of Charities "a wide spread system of imposition is the rule. The Colonial Secretary's office has neither the machinery nor the time to search into the cases constantly coming before it, and the practical result is an almost uniform concession to all demands, these being, in a majority of cases, buttressed by political influence and deflected without any reference to the Inspector."

It is also interesting to compare the number of patients accommodated in the Sydney Infirmary last year with the number to be provided for by the new Infirmary and the Prince Alfred Hospital combined. The number of patients remaining in the Infirmary on the 31st of December last, as we have already stated, was 180. The largest number of admissions during any month in the year was 219. It would not be fair to contend that this number represents all the hospital requirements of the metropolis, but the inconvenience which has resulted from our limited hospital accommodation has not, after all, been a very serious one. In future, however, if present plans are to be carried out we are to have public hospital accommodation for no less than 608 patients without reckoning the Children's Hospital, which is about being established. The building to be erected on the site of the old Infirmary is to provide accommodation for no less than 250 patients according to the approved design, and the Prince Alfred Hospital, when complete, for 350. Should the out-door and dispensary cases increase in anything like the proportion in which other cases will have to increase if two hospitals of these dimensions are to be kept in full working order, we may expect a very large increase in our hospital expenditure during the next few years. There are three sources from which this expenditure will have to be met—Government contributions, public subscriptions, and paying patients. It is to be hoped that, before entering upon the new scheme which are before them, the hospital authorities will address themselves to the necessity of making the provident principle more binding than it has hitherto been. This is a point which the Inspector strongly insists upon in his report. He complains that Government recommendations to our hospitals are given far too lazily, that a large number of the applicants who obtain these recommendations are well able to contribute as paying patients, and that in this way we are doing our utmost to pauperize those sections of the community who ought to be trained to habits of independence. The Inspector complains that, while called upon to investigate abuses, he has no power to remedy them, and that his recommendations to the proper quarters have received little or no attention. This is to be regretted. If it is worth while to spend something like £160,000 a year on public charities, it is surely worth while inquiring whether those charities might not be conducted on sounder principles.

It looks like locking the stable-door after the steed has been stolen to say that the drowning of those two young girls on Saturday night have been prevented by the presence of an attendant. But it is not too late to lay down the rule, and

take steps to secure its uniform enforcement, that public swimming baths shall never be allowed to be used except in the presence of an attendant competent to give immediate and efficient help to any bather in difficulties. Many people will go by, and at a dangerous depth without knowing how to swim, and therefore the element of danger is never absent from a public swimming bath which anybody may enter. If people place themselves in peril by bathing on the open coast, the responsibility rests with themselves. But in every establishment for bathing, where maintained at a public cost, or kept up by private enterprise, the proprietors, or managers, or public authorities, as the case may be, should make full provision for the safety of human life. And one most desirable provision is that there should always be attendance on the spot to rescue people in danger. Cases like that of Saturday are of rare occurrence; but the need for this precaution has been sufficiently proved by the loss of two lives apparently for want of it. The coroner's jury censured the City Council for not supplying proper appliances for the prevention of accidents, and held that the lessee of the baths, and his wife were free from blame. But appliances in such a case as this would be of little use, without somebody were present to use them. If the rule we recommend had been in operation, the lessee or his wife would have been clearly accountable for breaking it. And if, as we presume, no such rule exists, that is the point where neglect is attributable to the City Council.

The case of Mr. COX has become complicated by Mr. COX's cases. Although the colony has not yet been relieved of anxiety as to the present whereabouts of its erratic Commissioner, any uncertainty which may have prevailed as to its stock of C.M.G.'s being ultimately increased by the return of Mr. COX, will be somewhat lessened by the knowledge that some of his effects—and the bill for carriage—have reached our shores. The distinguished tourist's wanderings may now be indefinitely protracted without occasioning renewed anxiety lest New South Wales should be abandoned altogether by him, and our educational system be wrecked for lack of the educationalist, although at present indefinite information which that gentleman so perseveringly seeks higher and thither over the surface of two continents. It is safe to anticipate that Mr. COX will ultimately settle down near his packages. It might perhaps be prudent, were the Government to consider these surer for their lost Commissioner's return. There is only one reason to cast a shade of doubt upon the probability that Mr. COX will, when his wings grow weary, swoop down upon the place which contains his fifteen packages, and perch in the vicinity of his baggage. This is that he may learn from the "Bush Telegraph," which he perhaps maintains in this city, that he will stand a chance of being called upon to explain how his private effects have got mixed up with the returned exhibits conveyed at the expense of the colony; and also that when he presents his little bill, the colony may parry the attack with a counter-claim.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Lands Act Further Amendment Bill has not yet been finally disposed of. Sir John Robertson, in the Legislative Council, last night, stated his intention to give the House an opportunity of reconsidering the amendment made the previous evening in the second clause contravening its retrospective operation. He intimated that on Tuesday he should move a further amendment immediately following that of Mr. DARBY, to the effect that the provision for reduction of the value of improvements from 20s. to 10s. should apply to all lands conditionally purchased since the 1st January, 1875. The passing or rejection of that amendment will determine whether the bill would be proceeded with or not.

Mr. LARKE, Minister for Works, in the Legislative Assembly last night, gave notice that he would move, on Wednesday next, that the plans for the proposed improvements to the Circular Quay, be adopted. The plans were to have been laid upon the table of the House last evening, but they were not ready; they will be probably placed before the Assembly this afternoon.

The Assembly seemed ready to commit "the happy dispatch" last night in regard to the present bill, probably in the belief that the Land Bill is now lost. The Waratah Council Chambers Resumption Bill was read the third time. The Gold Duty Abolition Bill, the Islanders' Shipping Encouragement Bill, and the Macquarie-street Land Resumption Bill were read a second time, and passed through committee, and advanced to the stage of the third reading as an order of the day for next Tuesday. The Metropolitan Guarantee Loan Bill, and the Sydney International Exhibition Bill were advanced to the second reading, also for next Tuesday. Tolls and ferry dues were reimposed, and resolutions carried upon which the Appropriation Bill is to be passed, and £2,742,787 for 1879, and a supplementary supply of the amount of £180,000 for 1878. An additional estimate, to the amount of £24,000, was voted for country and suburban municipalities, making the Government endowment equal £1 for every £1 of rates levied. With the exception of the amount of £24,000, the whole of the business was transacted with little delay, and the members seemed very glad to get rid of it, possibly with a secret conviction that the chance of any of the measure passing the other Chamber this session is infinitesimal. The Premier stated that on Tuesday he intended to present with the second reading of the Public Officers' Salary Prevention Bill, the Bill for the Voluntary Land Orders Bill. The Appropriation Bill will probably be brought into the Assembly to-day.

By a majority of 20 to 11, the Legislative Assembly last night rescinded the resolutions passed by that House in May and July, 1877, which abolished tolls and ferry dues on Government roads and ferries. The amount of revenue derived from this source in 1877 was £21,182 for part of the year; and in 1876, for the whole year, £22,782. As it must take some months to erect toll-booths and make the necessary arrangements for collection, there will not be much income in excess of expenditure on this account for the present year.

We are indebted to the Hon. Colonial Secretary for early copies of a return to an address of the Legislative Assembly to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Governor, for the production of all petitions, letters, papers, Judges' reports, and minutes of the Executive Council, in the case of the Hatfield bushrangers, condemned to death and reprieved; and Alfred, an aboriginal, sentenced to death and reprieved. The papers are somewhat voluminous, and in consequence of our parliamentary report trespassing so much upon our space this morning, we have to defer the publication of any portion of them until a future issue. The papers were laid before the Legislative Assembly last evening.

The Prisoners' Infirmary and Dispensary Bill, on the motion of Professor Smith and in compliance with a request from the solicitor to the bill, was discharged from the business paper of the Legislative Council last evening. Professor Smith said it was the intention of the promoters to introduce another bill next session.

Papers respecting Mr. Dunne, lately a tide-waiter in the Customs, called for by Mr. McILHINEY, have been published. They refer to various alleged neglects of duty which were then under consideration; and it was stated in the House last night that Mr. Dunne has been dismissed.

have daily passed before the residences of the inhabitants specimens of heartrending and often loathsome diseases. (5.) Because it is not just to the poor patients so afflicted to be so daily paraded. 2. That the above opinion be communicated by address to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Papers respecting the conditional purchase of C. A. Goodchap, at Springwood, have been laid before Parliament and printed. They show that Mr. Goodchap's selection was forfeited on the ground of non-fulfilment of the conditions of residence and improvement, and that the morning after the forfeiture was gazetted, Mr. Cunneen for Mr. Squires, proceeded to the Parish Land Office to take up the land. Cunneen's watch appears to have been ten minutes slow, and the land agent adjudge the priority of the application in favour of Smith, a decision which was subsequently upheld upon inquiry.

It is not registered. This point the Secretary of Lands decided against him; but Somers, notwithstanding that asserts his right to the land, and refuses to give up possession. The deed will issue to Squires, who it may be expected will then proceed to invoke the Supreme Court to assert his right to the land.

PATHE'S have been laid before Parliament respecting the seizure of a case of perfume imported by the Hon. Mr. Somers and passed at the Customs free of duty as gloves, blankets, and clothing, by Jno. Brody, his agent. It appears that the investigation made by the Acting-Collector of Customs, showed that the wrong entry of the goods was the result of a clerical error on the part of the shipper, Bargood, Son, and Co., Melbourne, and the seizure of the goods was made by the Customs officers. Mr. S. Harper, was commended for his zeal and energy in seizing the case, but reprimanded for his persistence with which he questioned the action of his superior officer in the matter.

Once more the Sydney Mail is packed with interesting matter, as is demonstrated by the list of contents which appears in our advertising columns. Foremost amongst the illustrations must be the splendid portrait of the prima donna of the Opera Company now performing in the Victoria Theatre—Madame Hersee and Signora Link. Another engraving offers a general view of the Eak Bank Iron-works, Lithgow. The Rev. J. E. Tonison, Woods continues his popular papers on "The Wonders of Nature." At amongst the extracts articles is one on Congregational Psalmody, which embodies the experience of the famous organist Mr. Henry Smart, and is worth the attention of all who are interested in ecclesiastical music. "Luka Mivara Harvest," which has proved Mr. Walter Swan to be the possessor of very considerable dramatic power, is a drama of great interest. An announcement is made that the publication of "The Captain's Charge," by Ada Cross, a gifted Victorian authoress, well-known as a contributor to the *Australasian*, will be commenced in an early number. "The Captain's Charge" was placed "second in the recent competition for the prize offered by the proprietors of the Sydney Mail, and the budget of reading for the family is varied, rare, and instructive. In the new department a special feature of this issue is the greater prominence given to mining matters. The topics treated in the agricultural and pastoral columns are quite "too numerous to mention."

In the discussion of rural affairs, the *Australasian* has a reputation second to that of no other Australian journal. The operative criticism is hard and courteous. Football players will find two or three columns devoted to their favourite pastime, and the aquatic are ably served. As to turf matters, "Nemo" concludes his review of "The Past Season," and begins an analysis of the "Metropolitan Weight." The number is strong throughout, and is an excellent paper to send by the outgoing mail.

A Board appointed to inquire into the truth of certain charges made against Dr. Cecil Morgan, one of the honorary surgeons of the Sydney Infirmary, are in the boardroom of the Infirmary yesterday. Present—The Rev. Canon Stephens (in the chair), Mr. Street, Mr. Burke, Mr. C. J. Roberts (in the chair), Mr. J. M. Macpherson, and Mr. Alderman Chapman. The inquiry arose out of questions asked in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Macpherson on the 24th June, with reference to an operation performed by Dr. Morgan upon a man named Marsden. Dr. Morgan, Mr. Marshall, Dr. Cox, Miss Osborne, nurse, and Mr. Macpherson, gave evidence in support of the charges. The inquiry stands adjourned till to-day. A full report of yesterday's proceedings will be found in another column.

In January last the Government found it desirable to issue a proclamation for the detention in quarantine of all persons coming from California, and that they received pratique from the Port Health Officer. A proclamation published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* modifies, under certain conditions, the order of January. And now all ships or vessels arriving from California are permitted to come up the harbour and anchor in the Neutral Bay wharf, and receive pratique from the Port Health Officer, and receiving pratique, provided that at the time of their arrival in Port Jackson there is no sickness on board, and that there has not been at any time during the voyage from California to this port infectious or contagious sickness on board; and provided also that the masters of such ships or vessels produce clean bills of health from Honolulu, Auckland, or any other ports at which they may have called.

Three single women who arrived by the immigrant ship *Samuel Pinell* were placed on hire at the Immigration Depot yesterday. Twenty-nine were engaged at the following rates—Three at 6s., two at 7s., thirteen at 8s., one at 9s., seven at 10s., one at 12s., one at 14s., one at 16s., and another at 22s. About half a dozen remained unengaged, the wages offered to them not being equal to what they thought themselves worth.

Mr. HENRY POMEROY, secretary and librarian of the Goulburn Mechanics' Institute, was, last evening, appointed to the office of assistant secretary and librarian of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

There being no accommodation at the Water Police Court yesterday, Mr. Smart, J.P., sat in the Divorce Court by arrangement to hear the charge of arson brought against Henry Zepher, formerly a restaurant keeper in Pitt-street. Sir George James appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Pilcher for the defence. At 1 o'clock the Court adjourned until 2; but in the meantime Mr. Lucas, the clerk of Petty Sessions, came to the Court and removed all the papers, and the case had to be adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock this morning.

At the Central Police Court, yesterday, Emma Pickford, alias Gertrude Read, was convicted of having stolen one £1-note, one gold-mounted cross, one silver brooch, valued at 82s. 6d., the property of Henry Gilbert, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months. John McLaughlin was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days, on conviction of having stolen a coat, the property of Thomas Carson.

Yesterday morning the vicinity of the Water Police Court presented quite a busy scene, the occasion being the sitting of the Small Debts Court. There were over 180 cases disposed of by Mr. Crane, the Water Police Magistrate. Such cases being thus summarily and, in most instances, satisfactorily disposed of has lessened the duties of the District Court Judges to a considerable extent.

His Worship the Mayor, and Aldermen Merriman, Kippax, and Green attended a committee meeting of the City Council, yesterday, and passed accounts for weekly wages to the amount of £1288 18s. 6d.

A MEETING of the friends of St. Vincent's Hospital was to have been held at the Royal Hotel, George-street, yesterday afternoon, to make arrangements for holding the annual ball, but as the friends only attended the number of five, it was resolved to hold the meeting next Thursday.

The banking account of the Infants' Home, Ashfield, has just been swelled by a £2000 donation from Mr. Thomas Walker. This has enabled the committee to pay off the mortgage on the institution, and form the nucleus of a "Perpetual Subscribers' Fund," to be composed of any similar donations which may be received. Recently too, a grant of £500 was voted for the Home in Committee of Supply, and with this it is intended to establish a steam-laundry, which, with the interest arising from the investment of the Perpetual

Subscribers' Fund, will greatly help the institution. It is the object of its promoters that it shall be made as far as possible self-supporting. It is hoped that other weekly colonists will remember this fund and follow the generous example of Mr. Walker.

The snail season has not arrived, and the big gooseberry season has passed; but, if some of our other landed proprietors adopt the same system of cultivation as Mr. W. J. Dangar, we shall have plenty of colonial turnips to write about. Yesterday Mr. Dangar brought to the office of his friend, the Rev. Thomas Knox, a magnificent specimen of a turnip, of the form and size of a plum, weighing 16 lbs., and of a perfectly round, and its circumference is 2 feet 7 inches; and as Mr. Dangar has a paddock at Newcastle, near Singleton, full of similarly large turnips, his stock, for whose benefit the root-crops are grown, should be in excellent condition. These interesting farming matters may see the light at the office of this journal, where it will remain during the next few days.

The series of winter evening lectures, readings, and concerts, in St. Mary's schoolroom, Waverley (inaugurated a short time since by a lecture from the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sydney, on the "Holy Land"), are still the means of very pleasant gatherings of the parishioners. On Tuesday, June 17, the Rev. Thomas Knox, assisted by Messrs. Readings, Graves, and Gay, from the best English authors, and the great beauty with which he rendered passages of alternate pathos, and humour, and others of a more serious character was greatly appreciated by his audience. The lecture of the Rev. Joseph Barber on "Nineveh" was postponed on account of the unfavourable weather, from the 24th instant until the 27th. It was feared a like fate was in store for the concert of Tuesday last, the 1st instant. But, spite of the violent wind and threatening rain, there was a crowded audience, who most thoroughly enjoyed the varied programme provided. The Church choir, under the able conduct of Mr. J. E. Bates, accompanied by a select orchestra, rendered the hymns, and the singing of the choir, while the piano solos of Miss Gordon, the glee sung by Mr. and Mrs. Gosling, and Mr. and Mrs. Welch, together with the solo of the Rev. Henry Barker, were received with deserved applause, as a welcome addition to the well-known talent already already possessed in Miss Fisher, Miss J. Bates, and Miss Gordon. On Tuesday next, the 8th instant, an interesting lecture is anticipated on "Discoveries and Inventions of Recent Years—the Telephone, Microphone, and Phonograph," by Mr. S. J. Watson, Inspector of Telegraphs to the Government of New South Wales. Each of these instruments will be exhibited, their construction and use explained, and experiments upon them given by Mr. Watson and assistants.

On Tuesday evening the Day Spring, No. 1 Division of the Sons of Temperance, commemorated its 15th anniversary by a most successful tea-meeting and concert. About 400 persons sat down to the former, while a much larger number attended the latter, which commenced by the W.P. of the division, as chairman, calling upon the R.S. to read a report, by which it would appear that this division was the pioneer of the Sons of Temperance, and that it had since arisen in the colony, and of late years exercised a considerable influence upon public opinion. The Day Spring itself, with rates lower than most benefit societies, has steadily advanced, and now numbers about 300 members, who accumulate funds amounting to £1208 8s. 1d., a sum, according to the report, equal to two years' contributions of its members. The report having been disposed of, an excellent programme of songs and recitations was rendered by a number of lady and gentlemen amateurs. The meeting closed at 10 o'clock, all present evidently well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

There was given to the pupils attending the Public School, Lane Cove, on Friday, the 27th ultimo, prior to the breaking up of the school for the midwinter vacation. The affair, which was the first of its kind, was a great success. Everything was given in style, and the good things provided so abundantly were thoroughly enjoyed by the pupils. A few of the leading of the local boys presented a copy of the leading of the local boys, and the Church of England catechist, showed their appreciation of the efforts made for the children's pleasure and enjoyment by their presence. The treat was given by the patrons and teachers of the school, and from its commencement at 1 o'clock until its close, everything went off smoothly. A short address was delivered by the teacher, Mr. James G. Edwards. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, the local patrons, and the teacher; thus terminated one of the most enjoyable days in the history of the Public School, Lane Cove.

Two following is the report of the Benevolent Asylum for the week ending 1st July, 1879.—Admitted: Women, 5; children, 2. Births, 3; deaths, 1. Discharged: Women, 7; children, 11. Remaining in the Asylum, Women, 76; children, 129. Fresh applications for relief: 8. Provisions distributed: Loaves of bread, 805; flour, 645 lbs.; beef, 187 lbs.; and small quantities of oatmeal, arrowroot, sago, and sugar. Cases reported by the Inspector, 8. Total number relieved, 210.

The anniversary services in connection with the Newtown Congregational Sunday School were held on Sunday last, June 29th. The services were presided over by the Rev. W. H. D. M.A., and in the evening by the Rev. P. H. Cornford. In the afternoon a children's service was held, conducted by the Rev. T. S. Forsyth. On Tuesday, July 1st, a tea-meeting was held. The school-room was well filled with visitors, who sat down to an excellent tea, which an adjourned meeting was held. The Rev. W. H. D. M.A., presided, and in the course of his remarks referred to the prosperity of the school as regarded the increase of the number of scholars and the cordial unanimity of feeling existing between the officers and teachers in their efforts to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the young. The Rev. W. H. D. M.A., presided, and in the course of his remarks referred to the prosperity of the school as regarded the increase of the number of scholars and the cordial unanimity of feeling existing between the officers and teachers in their efforts to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the young.

The breaking up of the Windsor Grammar School took place last Thursday by an exhibition, at Fairfield, by the students' athletic club. Very handsome and costly prizes were given by the parents and friends of the school, and consisted of silver cups, gold pens, and other valuable articles, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. E. Terry, of Rouse Hill, at the Hall, in the evening. Upwards of 400 of the townspeople were present, including the patron, Mr. D. Driver, M.L.A., who kindly presented £10 to the club. The evening was spent by enjoying the programme of games and instruments, and vocal music, provided by the pupils. The Rev. B. Heenan, M.A., T.C.D., head master, addressed the parents and scholars upon the success of the school, and thanked the masters and pupils for their application during the quarter, and stated that out of twelve pupils candidates for examination eleven passed at the University. The proceedings were closed by a charade, a short programme of dancing, and singing the National Anthem. The Revs. W. F. Stretton and P. Fitzgerald were present on the occasion. During the holiday the head master was presented with a very handsome, richly chased silver flagon, by a senior pupil.

The programme for the Mercantile Rowing Club's annual regatta is a most promising, and reflects credit upon the Club. The regatta is to be held on the 10th inst. for its full up to a portfolio. Inside is the ball programme, and the three folds outside bear, respectively, the invitation, the announcement of the occasion, and a neat view of the Mercantile Club's boat-house. The colours used are lemon and crimson, and the surface of the programme presents the prismatic appearance of frost.

MR. JAMES R. NOLAN, chairman of public meeting, Orange, has addressed the following petition to the Legislative Assembly, respecting the Publicans' Licensing Act:—"1. That the present Publicans' Act is unsatisfactory and demoralizing, and requires immediate amendment. 2. That any amendment of the Act should contain a provision for the transfer of the Licensing power from the magistracy to the people."

## THE NEW ZEALAND NATIVE DIFFICULTY.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY. Forty-four Maories who were found ploughing the settlers' land at New Plymouth were arrested to-day. This makes sixty-five prisoners altogether, and they will all be brought to Wellington for trial. The Government are advised that other gangs of ploughers will continue the aggression, and that the noted fighting chief, Tio Kowari, with 160 followers, will begin shortly. They will all be arrested.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## THE OPERA.

There was a densely crowded house at the Victoria Theatre last evening, and seats were unavailable some time before the curtain rose. The second performance of the "Bosnian Girl" was in many respects a great improvement on its predecessor. The vocalists were in good form, with the exception of Signor Verdi, who is still rather hoarse, though in better voice last night than he has been during the season. The audience were both more appreciative and more demonstrative than on Wednesday night. Madame Hersee was excused for her song, "When other lips," and received a shower of bouquets, and Mr. Tompkins, that of the King. It is satisfactory to hear the singing of "Oh what full delight," which a very large section of the occupants of the dress circle, following what we are sorry to say is a confirmed habit with many attendants at theatres and concerts, did not remain to hear, while those who had the good sense to do had their pleasure marred by the accidental confusion. This is hardly fair to those who pay to hear an opera, and to expect to see the best of the opera to the artist. Mr. Gaynor sang exceedingly well in the second act, and his duets with Madame Hersee were most sympathetically heard. He received an enthusiastic encore for his rendering of the plaintive ballad "When other lips," the finale of which he very artistically treated. His energy is rather too demonstrative for his vocal powers in the "Fair Land of Poland," and his duets with Madame Hersee are rather heavy. Of the rest of the cast we can but repeat what we said yesterday so far as their execution of the music is concerned; but the opera was acted with far more spirit last night, and is decidedly one of the best efforts of the company hitherto.

Mr. Hegarty had a hearty encore for his very chaste character role, in which he introduced some very brilliant variations of the "Heart-broken dove," and Signor Verdi created a furore with his solo of variations on "I dream that I dwell," in which he displayed most delicate instrumentation, and kindly repeated, by request. It is probable that the opera will be reproduced during the current season.

To-night "Faust" is to be given, and on Saturday "Maritana," in which Signor Verdi will take the rôle of Don José, and Mr. Tompkins that of the King. It is satisfactory to chronicle the fact of the present season, hitherto, being the most successful, financially speaking, that Mr. Lytton has ever had in Sydney.

## THE THEATRES.

Times are said to be hard and money is reputed to be scarce; but that nearly all the places of amusement in Sydney should have been crowded last night does not support these assertions.

At the Theatre Royal Miss Alice and Miss Constance Deorwyn took a benefit, their first in Sydney, and the house was, as those ladies speaking, well filled in the dress circle and crowded in the stalls and pit. Distinguished among the patrons were his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and party, and his Worship the Mayor of Sydney and party. The Deorwyn sisters, though young in years, have been upon the stage for a considerable time, and of late their undoubted talent has begun to be appreciated and encouraged. They have faults, as every actress has, but no faults that study will not remove; while they have the very great merit of always preparing their parts very thoroughly, and of playing them as well as they possibly can. Miss Alice, in juvenile parts, displays grace of expression, and a power to enter into the spirit of the character she for the time being represents, that are only marred by a tendency she has to use artificial gesture and too emotional utterance. Were she only to overcome this tendency and be always what she is not now invariably, that is, natural, she would with her natural advantages make herself a more than colonial fame. Miss Constance, too, has shown that she possesses a great deal of the dramatic faculty, and though her parts lately have been inconsiderable, she has played them perfectly. Her lecturing in a half of speaking too quickly, a fault she might easily rid herself of. The sisters received a reception last night which must have proved to them that the excellent work they have done upon the Sydney stage is well received by the Sydney public, and that they are, in this, they acted with a fervour and effect that have never been excelled. "Sweetheart," that charming dramatic play, was first performed, and Miss Deorwyn sustained the rôle of the heroine, and Miss Alice the rôle of the villainess. No one could more thoroughly have impersonated the coquettish impulsive girl of the first act, for she looked the character, and she spoke as though she were the character, and she acted as though she were the character. No one could more thoroughly have impersonated the villainess of the second act, for she looked the character, and she spoke as though she were the character, and she acted as though she were the character. No one could more thoroughly have impersonated the villainess of the second act, for she looked the character, and she spoke as though she were the character, and she acted as though she were the character.

At the other theatres there was no change of programme.

## MR. DAMPIER AT NEWCASTLE.

Our Newcastle correspondent, on the 1st instant, writes: The manager of Mr. Dampier at the Newcastle Theatre has been backed up by an excellent company, has been the means of a crowded audience assembling each evening at that place of amusement. Mr. Dampier is now in the second week of his engagement, and instead of there being any falling off in the attendance, each evening simply brings forth larger audiences as the merits of the chief and subordinate players become more and more appreciated. The drama, which occupied the bills last week, Mr. Dampier has changed to Shakespearean tragedy, having appeared on Monday and this evening at "Hamlet." The house was literally crowded in every part, and for some time before the curtain rose the management had to refuse further admissions. The success that has attended the present engagement is the more marvellous, and instead of there being any falling off in the attendance, each evening simply brings forth larger audiences as the merits of the chief and subordinate players become more and more appreciated. The drama, which occupied the bills last week, Mr. Dampier has changed to Shakespearean tragedy, having appeared on Monday and this evening at "Hamlet." The house was literally crowded in every part, and for some time before the curtain rose the management had to refuse further admissions. The success that has attended the present engagement is the more marvellous, and instead of there being any falling off in the attendance, each evening simply brings forth larger audiences as the merits of the chief and subordinate players become more and more appreciated.

## SPORTING.

## THE TURF.

Those interested in the Turf were rather chilled yesterday when it was notified that Chester and sidestep had been scratched for the Metropolitan Stakes. Judged on their past performances both horses were well in the venue, and it was not surprising, therefore, it is rather difficult to assign a reason for their early withdrawal. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Andrew Lodge, of Melbourne, was admitted for public auction by Mr. F. S. Clibborn.

Basar. The attendance was tolerably numerous, but the sale was not so successful, and the Dean fell to the bid of Mr. S. Terry for 500 guineas, and Clinger to Mr. J. Silberg for 100 guineas, the lot was passed in.

## GLEBE ROWING CLUB.

The Glee Rowing Club boat-house, which has just been completed, bears quite an imposing appearance, and as the boats are rapidly being placed in the clubhouse, the president (Sir G. W. Allen) will formally open the club on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, when the boats will be manned and a procession formed. The boats belonging to the Sydney Rowing Club and the Glee Rowing Club will take part in the ceremony. It is to be hoped that many rowing men will muster in full force, so that the opening day will be as great a success as the Glee Rowing Club deserves.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## NEWCASTLE.

A large whale has been washed ashore on Nine-mile Beach, near Redhead, about 10 miles from here. It has been measured, and its dimensions are—Length, 93 feet without the head, and width, 28 feet. Mr. Henry Bousie is the fortunate finder, and he is taking steps to try out the blubber.

Nothing further has transpired concerning the human remains reported as having been found on the beach near Port Stephens. The Raymond Terrace police have been communicated with and instructed to search the locality.

The weather is clear and fine, but cold. A sharp frost prevailed this morning.

## BATHURST.

A special meeting of magistrates was held to-day at the Court-house. It was summoned by circular to consider a letter from the Scotch Bench favouring the Bathurst justices to join in the presentation of an address, expressing sympathy with the Lieutenant-Governor in his late trying position in connection with the cases of the condemned criminals. Mr. J. B. Sutor occupied the chair. Mr. H. Rotton moved, Mr. John Megher seconded, and it was resolved, "That this Bench do not respond to the invitation of the Scotch Bench to concur in the proposed address, the terms of which are objected to." Mr. Halliday then moved that a separate address be presented from the Bathurst Bench to the Lieutenant-Governor expressing sympathy. Mr. Lloyd seconded the motion, which was negatived by 7 to 4.

## ORANGE.

Some splendid beef and mutton got to Sydney to-night. The former weighs up to 1100 lbs., and the latter up to 90 lbs. The cattle were fattened on the Lachlan, and the sheep in Goulburn paddocks, Wellington.

Business generally is depressed, and money is very scarce.

There are severe frosts every night.

## MUDGEE.

The entries for the Pastoral and Agricultural Show to be held on the 8th and 10th July closed last evening. The entries are very good, especially those for sheep, for Hereford cattle, and for horses. It is likely to be a splendid stock show.

## COPELAND NORTH.

The gold ore took 877 ounces of gold to-day. Messrs. Brockwell and Paul, of the Prince Charles mine, took 270, making in all 1147 ounces of gold. The Mountain Maid has started to put through 350 tons quartz. The quartz being broken down in the tunnel of No. 1 East Mountain Maid looks well, and shows gold freely all through. Mr. Marshall Bayley is the manager.

## QUEENSLAND.

## BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

The steamer *Alexandria*, while rounding Kangaroo Point, this morning, ran aground on the river bank, she floated off at 1 o'clock this evening quite uninjured. The accident was caused by a strong ebb tide catching the bow while the vessel was rounding Kangaroo Point.

In the Assembly, to-night, the Permissive Bill was defeated by 22 to 18.

## VICTORIA.

## MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

His Excellency the Governor is on a visit to the Messrs. Robertson, Colac.

The Rodondo (s) took a number of railway labourers to Newcastle to-day for the contractor.

Every effort is being made to obtain work for the unemployed. This morning a number



**B** LANKETS. BLANKETS.

Great Reductions in Blankets.  
The balance of our Winter Stock to be sold at greatly  
reduced prices.  
Come and judge for yourselves.

Great Reduction in Blankets.  
The balance of our Winter Stock to be sold at greatly  
reduced prices.  
Come and judge for yourselves.  
**ANTHONY MORDEEN and SONS,**  
of the  
**HATMARKET.**  
**THE ASTONISHING SALE OF DRESS GOODS**  
at **ANTHONY MORDEEN and SONS**  
of the  
**HATMARKET.**  
The thousands of yards of Dress Material sold daily is a guarantee that the value is (unusually) low.  
The successful purchase of 3 entire stocks of over 100,000 yards of Dress Stuff has enabled  
**ANTHONY MORDEEN and SONS,**  
of the  
**HATMARKET,**  
to offer the public such bargains as these:—each 55.000

in a week, and the way it is done is this. They take some square yards  
There are twenty hairpins in the three Dress Patterns each, each one  
do at ANTHONY HORDEN AND SONS, The Causeway, London. That is how it is  
done.  
We have sold, this morning, the three patterns of the dress which we had ordered  
the same goods which were bargained in like and by order  
houses.  
This accounts for the enormous outlet we are now having for  
our DRESS GOODS.  
No customer that requires a Dress but can get it.  
All Shades of Colour All Prices.  
All Makes of Material,  
an immense variety.

There has never in the history of the trade been such an  
opportunity returned to the Ladies of New South Wales for  
procuring

Dresses for themselves  
Dresses for their children

Dresses for their friends  
Dresses of the period  
Dresses for Winter,  
Ac., Ac.

No matter what prices ANTHONY BORDEN and SONS' advertisement in Dress goods, you can always depend on getting all new and fresh goods.

Do not be led away from the  
HAYMARKET.

**OUR SILK AND WOOL SERGES, AT 75c,**  
all shades and colours,  
are the newest and cheapest goods ever shown in this city.

**A LINE FOR THIS MORNING.**  
About 5000 yards of dress goods, quite new,  
at 9d. worth 11 1/2d.

We wish particularly to state that the goods now offering are worth double the price, in a regular way.

What we sell at 75c is worth 1d

24d	30d
24d	30d
24d	30d
60d	105d
60d	115d
60d	125d

so that for a low price customers are getting a very superior article.

Come Early, and TO-DAY.

**ONE HUNDRED PIECES BLACK SILK DRESS**  
VELVET, 2s 6d, 2s 6d; worth 4s 6d.

**150 PIECES PURE BLACK SILK, 1s 6d.**

SPLENDID VALUE IN GROSGRAIN SILK (Black), 2s 6d.  
ANTHONY BORDEN and SONS,  
of the  
Haymarket.  
**M**ANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.  
SPECIAL LINES NOW OPENING.  
EXTRA GOOD VALUE.  
Long Lace Curtains, 3s 11d, worth 5s 6d  
Short Curtain Net, 5s 6d  
All Linen Table Napkins, 3s 6d  
Good Heavy Ticking, 4s 6d  
Grey Calico, 2s 6d  
All Wood Panel, 8s 6d  
Good Scarlet Flannel, 4s 11d, worth 1s 2d

Embroidered Tulle Gowns, 75c  
Velvet Kid Gowns, 25c, worth 35c  
**ALL NEW CHOICE PATTERNS.**  
Long Tulle Gowns, 2-114  
WINNEYS, 4-4d WINNEYS, 4d; WINNETTS, 4-4d  
Winneys, 4-4d; all sundies.  
Ladies' Quilted Alpaca Skirts, all prices, 3c 6d, 4c 11d, 6c 6d,  
9c 6d, 10c 6d, 11c 6d.  
**BEST VALUE TO BE HAD IN SYDNEY**  
by 25 per cent.  
**ANTHONY HOBOKEN AND SONS**  
at the  
Haymarket.  
**BUY OUR 2-BUTTON BLACK AND COLOURED**  
KID GLOVES, 1s 3d per pair.  
Every pair of Kid

<p>2-BUTTON BLACK and COLOURS.</p>	<p>Gloves sold by us are Derris's best Paris and London made Kid.</p>	<p>2-BUTTON BLACK and COLOURS.</p>
1s 9d.		1s 9d.
<p><b>ANTHONY HORDEN and SONS,</b> of the <b>HATMARKET.</b></p>		
<p>White Kid Gloves, 1, 4, and 6 Buttons, 2s 6d, 2s 11s, 3s 6d. For Orders and Kivening Wear.</p>		
<p>Only House in the trade quoting these Prices.</p>		

**RILEY, BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE**  
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**RILEY, BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.**  
**RILEY, BROTHERS' SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.**

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<p><b>T</b> <b>H</b> <b>E</b> <b>S</b> <b>E</b> <b>M</b> <b>I</b> <b>-</b> <b>A</b> <b>N</b> <b>N</b> <b-u< b=""> <b>A</b> <b>L</b> <b>S</b> <b>A</b> <b>L</b> <b>E</b> <b>T</b> <b>O</b> <b>-</b> <b>D</b> <b>A</b> <b-y< b=""><b>.</b></b-y<></b-u<></p>	<p><b>RILEY, BROTHERS</b>  Riley, Brothers  Riley, Brothers  Riley, Brothers  Riley, Brothers</p>
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SEE  
NEW LIST  
of  
PRICES  
in  
SATURDAY'S  
HERALD.

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Riley Clothing  
Riley Clothing

Riley, Brothers  
Riley, Brothers  
Riley, Brothers  
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Riley, Brothers  
Riley, Brothers

**RILEY BROTHERS,**  
Pitt-street,  
Oxford-street,  
Bristol-and-Bath.

**THE GREAT CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.**

The Challenge Prices.	Riley, Brothers' USUAL
combings of Merino Cotton.	38 Skeins of Darning Cotton.

30	for 1a	80	for 1a
31	80 Dirto of best Piping Cord,	80	for 1a
32	for 2a	80	for 1a
33	80 Dirto of best Black Band,	80	for 1a
34	for 1a	80	for 1a
35	19 Green of Machine Silk, for	80	for 1a
36	1a	80	for 1a
37	Machine Needles, for 1a	80	for 1a
38	1a	80	for 1a
39	1a	80	for 1a
40	1a	80	for 1a
41	1a	80	for 1a
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75	1a	80	for 1a
76	1a	80	for 1a
77	1a	80	for 1a
78	1a	80	for 1a
79	1a	80	for 1a
80	1a	80	for 1a

12 Strips of Whalebone, for 10d  
12 Women's Thimbles, for 4d  
12 Steel Rods, for 1d

**RILEY, BROTHERS,**  
**IMPORTERS OF HAREMASHAW EXPRESSLY GUTTED**  
**FOR DRESSMAKERS AND SMALL SHOP-TRADE.**  
608, Northampton-st.  
107 and 109, Oxford-st.  
249 and 251, Pitt-st.

**MERCANTILE BALL.**—Evening (for Family Characters) varied and elegant. **T. BAKER**  
**FANCY COSTUMES,** or Evening dresses. We are  
showing some Novelties in our windows. **T. BAKER.**

**FOUR-BLANKET White Kid Boots, 2s 1d; 1 button**  
dirt, is 3d, white pair, 9s 6d; Lace Handkerchiefs, 1 button

[www.gov.au/nla.news-page](http://www.gov.au/nla.news-page)

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A small furnished COTTAGE, for

Private, F. B. Y., Mt. Clarke, 67, Pitt-street.  
By young man, BOARD and RES-  
pectable Catholic family. W. H. HERALD.  
A gentleman desires a HOME in a private family.  
State terms, R., HERALD Office.

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### Houses and Land for Sale

FOR SALE, Miller-street, St. Leonards,  
Long Reserve, W. J. SLACK, 42, Pitt-street.

- Two HOUSES and one COTTAGE;  
 £ 100, for £700. BURRITT, 553, George-street.  
 3. Houses, and Allotments for private SALE.  
 J. G. READ, 491, George-street.  
 4. Houses, and Allotments for Private SALE.  
 E. L. Old South Head Road, Paddington.  
 5. FARM, Cottage, and enclosed Land, on  
 Stock Creek, 11 part of old Graham School Grant,  
 now cleared. G. LANGHORNE, Enmore Road.

several newly-erected 4-roomed COTTAGES, with a view and healthy position : verandahs back and front, and a well-finished garden.  
**PRIVATE SALE,**  
 ARLINE,  
 NORTH SHORE, A SHORT DISTANCE BEYOND THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, AND NEAR THE LANE COVE

UNMATCHED, even in NORTH SHORE, ex-

comprise 3 acres, and consist of  
ever Garden and Lawns  
docks  
hard, with 600 fruit trees  
including 100 orange trees in full bearing  
was not built, consequently no oranges

SALE, detached, in Queen-street, 7 rooms, poultry, shed, panter, water, gas; close to the bus. G. KILMINSTER, corner Ocean and Pipet

Hills, good entrance, self cabin, \$500  
 in stock entrance, \$650, \$735, \$19'0  
 work, heavy hills, a bargain, \$550.  
 In Shore, a great bargain, \$600  
 SES. \$325 cash, balance as rent. BUR-  
 PITT, 884, George-street.  
 HRA.—A neat and comfortable 6-roomed  
 board cottage, brick kitchen, washhouse,  
 verandah, LAND, 180 x 30, DOUBTLESS FROM  
 the best of the best, very suitable for small family. Apply  
 Milton-street, Terna, cash.

**To Let.**  
 E to LET, with stables. 27, Holt-street,  
 Strawberry Hill.  
 Y HILLS.—To LET HOUSE, 5 rooms,  
 3 bedrooms, water laid on, balcony, situated Parkham-  
 1 is per week. Bart and Rodd, 182, Pitt-street.  
 TED RESIDENCE, delightful situation.

9.—To LET, 6-roomed **BAKERY HOUSE**,  
situation. H. Toose, Burwood Road.

WEST.—To LET, SHOP and 6 rooms,  
very convenient. Apply Mrs. Higgins, Bellvue  
Darling Road.

10.—HOUSE to LET, Mullens-street, 7  
rooms, copper, and every convenience; good  
four minutes' walk from Reynolds-street ferry.

LET, Pymont Bridge Road, hall, 6 rooms,  
bath, 1 1/2. David Elphinstone, Ramslon, Glace.  
LET and SHOP to LET, 380, Pitt-street, near  
Liverpool-street. 278, Pitt-street.

**TO LET.** also a Yard and Shed. Mr. G. Pugliese, Botany-street, Waterloo.

**TO LET,** 55, Cooper-street, Surry Hills; six throats, gas, copper, balconies front and back; moderate to careful tenant.

**TO LET,** good position, splendid view, five kitchen, gas, water, good yard, and every conveni- to Gale and Fleming, Builders, Ellz-street

**TO LET, HOUSES** near Ferry

to LET, centrally situated. 85, Bathurst-st., opposite Cathedral. Rent moderate.

OP to LET, in Oxford-street, suitable for  
 seller, tobacco- &c.; best stand on the Road.  
 Mothers, Oxford-street.  
ARMED HOUSE TO LET. Apply J. Carl-  
 berg, 60, Liverpool-street.  
BOYS, Pyramont Bridge Road, Forest  
Apply J. W. Camper, house agent, 54, Hunter-st.  
 No. 1, Thomas-street, Rodgers, six rooms and  
 a bathroom; rent, 16s. Apply next door.  
WOMAN HOUSE, 42, John-street, Wool-

rooms, gar., &c. Curtis, 147, Pitt-street.  
HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, 13a, M'Gar-  
Paddington. Curtis, 147, Pitt-street.  
COTTAGE, 5 rooms, 14a, Thorne-street,  
hus stand, Woollahra. Curtis, 147, Pitt-street.  
-roomed HOUSE, 13a week. No. 42, New-  
town Road, opposite Victoria Park.  
HOUSE, 4 rooms, stable, 713, Charles-street,  
Woollahra.

HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, 145, Burry  
Hills, Fletcher, 53, Albion-street.

SHOP, in George-street, opposite Town  
Hall. Apply on premises.

in Paddington, HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen,  
W. D. Eames, 14, Oxford-street.

a HOUSE, of six rooms, gas, C. Glas  
opbell and Smith agents, Burry Hills.

HOUSE, Boundary-street, Redfern, 12a  
The Sydney Mercury and Park-street.

**PREMISES,** Pitt-street, **suit any business**  
on Al. James Fringle, 164, Pitt-street.

**HOUSE,** 4 rooms, kitchen, and balcony.  
street, Albion Estate. Apply 39, Oxford-street.

at North Shore, a **COTTAGE**, in James-  
the Catholic Church, 4 rooms, kitchen, and ser-  
Andrew Allan, 129, King-street.

**new HOUSE,** 4 rooms and kitchen, in Under-  
street, Paddington, opposite reservoir; nice view of

corner SHOP, Moncur and Wallis streets.  
; rent, 30s.; good opening for a grocery; long  
arrows) and Gleeson, Koyal Collis.  
a Family RESIDENCE, 253, Elizabeth-  
ner, containing 6 rooms, servant's room, bath,  
on premises, after 10 a.m.  
comfortable HOUSE, Woodstock-terrace,  
-street, Paddington; good water; rent, 21s per  
lor, on premises.

in MACDONALD TOWN, these PRE-  
sently used by Mr. T. Brad as a railway carriage  
for a manufacturing business. J. Fawcett, Flor-  
eville Road.

For full information and cards to view, Back  
Pitt-street.

**NOTES ABOUT TO FURNISH AND IN  
RESEARCH OF RESIDENCES  
AND TO NEW ARRIVALS.**

RESIDENCE TO LET. in the healthy neighbour-  
HOUGHSTON ROAD, into which will BE SOLD  
FURNITURE, FITTINGS, CARPETS, &c., all equal to  
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**HARRIS and ACKMAN,**  
1st, Pitt-street.  
**KN'S FERRY.—HOTEL and FARM to**  
Principals only treated with. Robert Leddra,  
Hotel, Windsor.  
to LET, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.  
Apply J. W. Camper, 53, Hunter-street.  
and commodious STORE to LET, 3, King-  
st. Apply John Ritchie, Caledonian Wharf.

to LET, spacious and central. Turner and  
Co., 549, George-street, next D. Jones's.  
to LET, on the first floor over E. Millett's,  
409, George-street.  
—First-class for light goods. Apply Horace  
Woolnough and Co., 77, York-street.  
Allotment of LAND, 87 & 45, Belmore and  
y-streets. W. Carr, Railway Bridge.  
Burwood, two BRICKYARDS, 3 Sheds, 4

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July 6, 1878.

